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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

M. F. EGAN, Business Manager.

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☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 7, 1874. NO. 203.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—

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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Liquor Bills Up in the House.

Repeal of Local Option Not Reached.

BILLS PASSED BY THE SENATE.

Contested Election Bill Passed in the House.

ALLEGHENY SCHOOL BOARD PETITION FOR SCHOOL BOOK COMMISSION.

Gathering for the Army Meetings Next Week.

Special to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, May 6, 1874.

SENATE.

The following bills passed finally:

An act imposing penalties on employees of railroad and canal companies for selling commodities to the companies engaging them, and engaging in the business of common carriers thereof.

An act relative to burial grounds situated in incorporated boroughs.

An act to authorize the Auditor General and State Treasurer to settle outstanding claims due for work done and material furnished for the Constitutional Convention.

An act conferring upon the Councils of cities power to reorganize the municipal departments.

An act to validate the action of officers in selecting and drawing jurors.

Messrs. Humphreys, Graham and Anderson made a strong fight on Senate bill No. 211, relative to assessments for the grading and regrading of streets. They succeeded in getting a reconsideration of the bill, but failed to pass it finally, and were compelled to consent to a postponement for the present.

The afternoon session was occupied with bills on first and second reading.

HOUSE.

A large number of bills were reported from committees.

By Mr. Williams, Repealing the Clarion Poor House law.

By Mr. Christy, A supplement to the Insurance law. (Negatively.)

By Mr. Newmyer, Authorizing notaries to appoint deputies.

By Mr. Stranahan (negatively), Regulating days of grace on notes.

By Mr. Gerwig (negatively), A resolution to purchase for the use of members, bound copies of the geological surveys.

Mr. Newmyer had the general Contested Election law made the special order for the afternoon session, and moved that debate be limited to five minutes each.

Mr. Wainwright called up House bill No. 101, regulating the sale of liquors. An unusual amount of noise commenced, and Speaker McCormick said there was no necessity for the House to get into a panic whenever a liquor bill was reached on the calendar.

Mr. Wolfe—This bill needs amendment.

Mr. Wainwright—Well, amend it.

Mr. Toner—Yes, that's what you are here for—to perfect legislation.

Mr. Myer—I deny that it is the duty of the temperance side of the House to perfect your liquor bills. Bring in such bills as will be acceptable.

Mr. Webb took the chair and the House refused to consider the bill.

Mr. Newmyer called up and passed to second reading, the act relating to county rates and levies on agricultural lands; also the act preventing certain parties in interest to be witnesses.

The bill increasing the fees of justices of the peace and constables, was defeated.

Mr. Newmyer called up and passed to second reading, the act to secure married women control of money deposited by them in savings banks.

Mr. Allison called up and passed to second reading, the act relating to roads in Washington county.

After finishing two pages of the calendar of first reading bills, the House fixed an evening session.

House bill No. 393, An act to repeal an act to permit the voters of this Commonwealth to vote every three years on the question of granting licenses to sell intoxicating liquors, was not reached on first reading.

Mr. Newmyer's bill relative to contested elections, being the special order, was taken up.

Mr. Brockway moved to amend.

Speaker McCormick called Mr. Newmyer to the chair, and took the floor against the amendment and in favor of the bill, which passed without amendment—78 to 14.

Mr. Remey called up the Mercantile Appraisers' bill.

Mr. Christy and others objected. The bill went over.

Mr. Loftus called up the bill repealing local option for Luzerne county.

Mr. Wainwright offered an amendment to extend all over the State.

Mr. Webb raised the point of order that a local bill could not be amended so as to make it a general bill.

Mr. Newmyer, in the chair, ruled the point of order well taken.

The night session will be held for the consideration of the bill regulating cities, which is fifty pages long.

Numerous messages have been received during the day from members of the Allegheny Board of Control, urging members to favor Senate bill No. 208, relative to the School Book Commission.

Hon. Charles H. Schriner was at the capitol to-day, *en route* to Topeka, Kansas.

Visitors are beginning to assemble for the Grand Army of the Potomac meeting. The Ninth Army Corps will have the first meeting, on Monday.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, May 5, 1874.

We are blessed, at length, with a sight of land ahead. Mr. Rutan, in the Senate, this morning, called up the House resolution to adjourn finally on the 25th of May. Mr. McClure opposed it warmly, urging that the necessary legislation could not be had within that time, and he moved to postpone the resolution for the present; lost, yeas 10, nays 16. Mr. Davis moved to make the time for adjournment the 20th; lost, 9 to 17. The resolution was then adopted, yeas 24, nays 1. The temper of the Senate was too plain to be mistaken, on this subject, after the first vote was taken, and the determination to adjourn at the earliest day possible was too strong to be overcome.

The effect of this action was of course apparent. Both Houses adopted a concurrent resolution that no bill should be read in place after May 7th, and all new bills will be ruled out after that date. All House bills still pending in committees of the House, will be brought out to-morrow and acted on this week, and all Senate bills in Senate committees will be dealt with similarly. For the rest of the week the House will confine itself to House bills and the Senate to Senate bills, until all bills pending originally in either House are disposed of. Next week the House will act exclusively on Senate bills, and the Senate on House bills.

Both Houses, after the adoption of this resolution, went earnestly to work, and accomplished more than usual. The Senate took up its calendar of bills on third reading, and disposed of it. Senate bill relative to executions, repealing the act of 1850, was laid over, at the request of Senator Graham, and No. 157, relative to defective conveyances of real estate by married women, was again amended and laid over.

Senate bill No. 31, prescribing the mode of assessment of damages for opening, grading and regrading streets in cities, was recommitted in the morning, and reported back in the afternoon, and coming up on third reading, Mr. Ermentrout moved to confine it to cities of over 70,000 inhabitants. This was lost, and the bill was then killed, yeas 5, nays 21. The Philadelphia Senators were hostile, and seemed to want it, beyond our own Senators. Mr. Humphreys voted no so as to move a reconsideration, but the bill can hardly pass, under any supposable circumstances.

The bill repealing all laws requiring the maintenance of separate colored schools gave rise to a long debate. Mr. Chalfant spoke earnestly against it, as did Mr. Rowland, and Messrs. Davis, Cooper and Anderson supported it. The old prejudice against color was invoked in all its force; but the bill passed finally—yeas 19, nays 10.

The following bills were killed on third reading:

An act to create a State Board of Health for the protection of life and health, and to prevent the spread of diseases in this Commonwealth; yeas 8, nays 13.

A supplement to joint resolution for the settlement of certain claims arising under contracts concerning the Soldiers' Orphan School at Titusville, approved April 16, A. D. 1873, providing for a change of arbitrators, and giving an appeal to either party. Yeas 4, nays 17.

The bill to authorize the appointment of a special detective officer, by the courts, in the several counties of the State, was at first defeated, yeas 15, nays 10, but was afterwards reconsidered and passed. The following Senate bills also passed finally:

An act for the establishing of new counties in this Commonwealth.

An act repealing all laws requiring school boards to maintain separate schools for the exclusive education of children of color, and providing for the admission of children into the common schools without regard to color.

An act relative to "An act to provide for the incorporation of insurance companies," approved the 29 day of April, A. D. 1856, authorizing at all elections of directors each share of stock to entitle its holder to one vote, and providing that each member or shareholder may cast the whole number of his votes for one candidate or distribute them, upon two or more candidates, as he may prefer, and providing for the acceptance of the provisions of this act by any company incorporated in accordance with the provisions of said act.

An act to authorize the settlement of certain claims for advertising the new Constitution, in papers which published it without authority.

An act to repeal the limitation in the supplement to an act to incorporate the Home for Friendless Children in the city and county of Lancaster, approved the 26th day of March, A. D. 1866, and 6th day of May, A. D. 1871.

An act relating to parties engaged in the transportation and storage of crude and refined petroleum oil, and the issuing of fraudulent certificates or vouchers, providing for monthly reports.

Mr. White called up, on second reading, a bill to limit the rate of taxation for county, school, road and poor purposes. It limited taxation for county and school to ten mills on the dollar, and for road and poor to five mills. It passed second reading, at first, but a reconsideration was moved, and Mr. Wareum and other Senators pitched into it as impracticable and full of mischief, after which it died a very easy death, only two or three voting for it.

The Finance Committee reported back the Judicial Salary bill, giving the Philadelphia judges $7,000, the Allegheny judges $6,000, Dauphin $5,000, and the rest of the State $4,000. What the fate of the bill in this shape will be, it is impossible to guess.

The following Senate bills, on second reading, were disposed of as stated:

An act to require vocal music to be taught in the common schools of this Commonwealth. Postponed indefinitely.

An act supplementary to an act incorporating the Brownsville Gas Company in Fayette county, approved March 31, A. D. 1857. Ruled out as unconstitutional.

An act to enable the Commissioner of Statistics to perform the duties imposed upon his Bureau by an act entitled an Act to provide for the establishment of a Bureau of Statistics on the subject of labor and for other purposes, approved April 12, A. D. 1872. Killed decisively.

An act to validate the action of officers selecting and drawing jurors. Postponed for the present.

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Senate bill regulating State tax on certain county offices.

An act to fix the pay of supervisors and viewers, for services in laying out roads. Postponed.

Senate bill to regulate the manner of advertising for the State, and the issuing of warrants therefor.

A further supplement to the several acts relating to the limitations of actions. Killed.

An act to repeal an act, entitled "An act relative to the duties of District Attorney for the county of Erie."

An act authorizing the return to the County Commissioners of Potter county for collection, the unseated school and school building taxes of Pike school district for the year 1872. Ruled out as unconstitutional.

Senate bill, An act to cure defective acknowledgment of sale by husband and wife of the property of the wife. Recommitted.

An act to authorize the State Treasurer to pay the necessary expenses incident to the calling out of the National Guard to assist the civil authorities in suppressing the recent riot in Susquehanna county.

Senate bill, Supplementary to the act to create a Board of Public Charities, approved the twenty-fourth day of April Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, authorizing and empowering said Board to appoint visitors, and to transfer certain insane persons from county institutions to State hospitals.

An act to reimburse J. G. White, Superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphans' School of Mercer, Pa., for clothing soldiers' orphans never taken away, on account of the State.

Senate bill supplementary to an act to organize the commissioner of license fees to be paid by auctioneers, approved the 26th day of June, A. D. 1865.

An act to limit the right of action against citizens of Pennsylvania for responsibility incurred by them as co-partners under the limited partnership laws of other States. Postponed.

Joint resolution to provide for the payment of the expenses attending the investigations of the management of the Soldiers' Orphans' School at Cassville, Huntingdon county.

An act repealing the second proviso to section six of an act to provide for the change of objects of the corporate existence, and authorizing and providing a mode for the dissolution and surrender of charters of fire companies of the city of Philadelphia, approved May 26, 1872, so as to allow the Reliance Engine Company of the city of Philadelphia, to come under the general provisions of said act.

Senate bill to prescribe the manner by which the courts may divide boroughs into wards.

An act fixing the pay of road and bridge viewers and reviewers, and appointed commissioners to run township lines and township division lines, and surveyors, in this Commonwealth.

Senate bill for the relief of Abraham Troxell, a soldier of the war of 1812.

An act making an appropriation for the payment of Purdon's Digest finished members of the Legislature.

Senate bill for the relief of Mary Dougherty, aged eighty years, a resident of Westmoreland county and widow of John Dougherty, deceased, who was a soldier of the war of 1812.

Senate bill supplementary to an act granting a pension to Henry Stewart, a disabled soldier, approved April 3, 1873.

Senate bill for the relief of R. M. Hootton, the widow of Joseph Hootton, who was a soldier of the war of 1812.

An act making an appropriation for the payment of the claims of certain incorporations. Lost on final passage.

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The Democratic State Committee has fixed on the last week in August for its State Convention. This will naturally induce the Republican State Committee to fix their Convention for the week before or the week after.

The Conference Committee on the Legislative Salary bill will report to-morrow (Wednesday) and will probably report in favor of paying the members of the present session $5,500, and the officers on the basis of last year's bill, leaving the provisions of the bill as to future Legislatures mainly in the shape in which it passed the House. SPECIAL.

XLIII. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 6, 1874.

SENATE.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported back the House bill amendatory of national currency acts, and to establish free banking, with an amendment in the nature of the substitute passed in the committee.

Mr. FERRY, of Michigan, said he did not desire it to be understood that this was the unanimous report of the committee. There were some things upon which the committee was united, and others upon which it was divided, and he reserved to himself the right of the minority to dissent in any time.

Mr. LOGAN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported favorably on the House bill appropriating two hundred and fifty dollars to enable the Secretary of War to employ temporary clerks to make out copies of the papers in the case of Captain Hurtt, which papers were recently called for by the House of Representatives. Passed.

Mr. SHERMAN called up the House bill to facilitate the exportation of distilled spirits and amendatory of the acts in relation thereto. Passed. The bill provides that when a new bond is given at the port of exportation, the original bond given at the distillery may be canceled; and further removes the restriction that spirits must be consigned to a particular port, so that they may be entered and shipped to the port mentioned or any other.

Mr. FENTON presented the remonstrance of citizens of New York city, Albany, Buffalo, Rochester, Cleveland, Toledo and Erie, engaged in the transportation of swine from the West to the East, praying that these animals be excepted from the provisions of the House bill to prevent cruelty to animals while in transit by railroad or other means of transportation within the United States. Referred.

Mr. RAMSEY gave notice that at the earliest opportunity he would ask the Senate to proceed to the consideration of the bill to provide for the transmission of correspondence by telegraph.

Mr. BOREMAN gave notice that he would ask the Senate at an early day to consider the bill to establish the Territory of Pembina, and to provide a temporary government therefor.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN said he would let the Civil Rights bill lie over, as several gentlemen wished to speak. He also said the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee (Edmunds) desired him to give notice that he would call up the Geneva award bill to-morrow.

The Senate went into Executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

On motion of Mr. DAWES, the House agreed to meet at 11 A. M. the remainder of the session.

Mr. BANNING, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill to amend the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation.

Mr. ELDRIDGE submitted the minority report in regard to South Carolina affairs, ordered printed.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. HOSKINS in the chair, on the Centennial Appropriation bill, and was addressed by Mr. COBB in opposition. He believed that the passage of the bill would be a violation of good faith, and that the country was in no wise able to afford the expense of such a luxury. He should vote to keep the Centennial project within the bounds marked out for it by its early projectors, Messrs. Rowland and Messrs. Davis, Cooper and Anderson supported it. The old prejudice against color was invoked in all its force; but the bill passed finally—yeas 19, nays 10.

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SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

THE NEW FINANCE BILL.

Fight to Center on Retirement of Legal Tenders.

Compromise Possible on Time and Rate.

DIM PROSPECTS FOR ADJOURNMENT.

Nicholas Fish Nominated for Berlin.

GRANDDAUGHTER OF JEFFERSON AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

President Annoyed by Real Estate Venders.

A Seven-year-old Boy's Judgment on the Finances.

Assignment of Supreme Court Judges to Circuit Duty.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.

RARE INSTANCES OF BOOKKEEPING.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 6, 1874.

Financial Bill Before the Senate.

Now that the new Finance bill is before the Senate, there is considerable speculation as to what will be its fate. The fight will be on the per cent. of retirement and when to commence. The inflationists who carried the former bill in the Senate, it is generally admitted, will be able to carry in the Senate a later day than that fixed by the bill—probably 1878 or 1879. They are also determined upon an effort to insert an amendment to have no retirement of legal tenders until the national bank circulation has reached three hundred and eighty-two millions, and wish then to reduce the per centum of retirement below fifty per cent. The expansionists will make an attempt to reduce it to twenty-five per cent. It is conceded on both sides that the proportion, as a compromise, will be fixed at some point between twenty-five and fifty per cent., though the New England members are quoted on the bill are very positive in their positions. It is argued that some action will be reached without much debate. The financial question, in every possible shape, was talked threadbare in the four months' discussion on the first bill.

Prospects for Adjournment.

General Garfield, Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, remarked in conversation to-day that seven of the twelve regular appropriation bills have been reported, and only four passed; that if the House did not soon permit the committee to go on with the rest, Congress might be expected to be in session into August.

Nicholas Fish.

nominated by the President to-day to be Secretary of Legation at Berlin, in place of Colonel Bliss, is the son of the Secretary of State.

Thanks for Scott, Sherman and Morton.

A dispatch from the Chamber of Commerce of Cincinnati has been received here, thanking Senators Scott, Sherman and Morton for their efforts in securing the free navigation of the Louisville and Portland canal.

The Senate Finance Committee

has disposed of all its measures of a general nature, and will devote the rest of the session to business, unless the House should act upon some of its revenue projects. This is not considered likely at this session.

A Granddaughter of Thomas Jefferson

called on the President to-day, and had a pleasant interview. The lady is on the shady side of forty, and bears a close resemblance to the portraits of the third President.

A Real Estate Hoax.

A story, put in circulation by some irresponsible correspondent, that the President wishes to purchase a farm in this vicinity, has called out a legion of competitors in addition to a number of letters. Not a few owners of desirable acres have put in an appearance in person, fortified with formidable rolls of plots. They were rather disappointed when they learned the facts in the case.

A Light Contribution.

A boy seven years of age has written a letter to the President thanking him for his veto and inclosing ten cents towards paying the national debt.

The Justices of the Supreme Court

will, between this and next term, perform circuit duty. The Chief Justice left for Richmond on Monday, Associate Clifford the same day for Portland, Miller on Tuesday for Des Moines, Davis on Sunday for Indianapolis. Justice Swayne will leave next Monday for Nashville, and Strong will leave in a few days for Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Wilmington. Justice Bradley will leave next Monday for Savannah, and Field left for Utah, and Hunt, Clifford and Miller will go to New York city.

Freedman's Savings and Trust Company.

In addition to what has been already published in relation to the report of the Examiner of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, the following information relating to the branch bank in this city will be of interest:

Under date of February 14, 1874, Mr. Screba, an Assistant Bank Examiner, submits a report having special reference to the Washington branch. He says as an examination of this branch develops the result that the general ledger shows that on January 29th, 1874, the amount due depositors was $784,699 90. Historical balance, however, showed the amount due to depositors to be $450,753 90, less overdrafts $20,859 29, which showed an excess of balance over the general ledger of $41,205 98. The above discrepancy is the result of gross carelessness in the keeping of the ledgers. Many of the accounts are duplicated, having been transferred to the ledgers without being closed out in the original account. Then, in taking off the balances, two or more accounts would appear to be open, and one deposit would be entered in more than three balances on the balance sheet. There has been an entire omission to secure the correctness of the debit and credit items by checking off with the respective books when posting, and the Examiner found that deposits and drafts had been omitted to be posted at the proper time, was talked threadbare in the four months' discussion on the first bill.

Prospects for Adjournment.

General Garfield, Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, remarked in conversation to-day that seven of the twelve regular appropriation bills have been reported, and only four passed; that if the House did not soon permit the committee to go on with the rest, Congress might be expected to be in session into August.

Nicholas Fish,

nominated by the President to-day to be Secretary of Legation at Berlin, in place of Colonel Bliss, is the son of the Secretary of State.

Thanks for Scott, Sherman and Morton.

A dispatch from the Chamber of Commerce of Cincinnati has been received here, thanking Senators Scott, Sherman and Morton for their efforts in securing the free navigation of the Louisville and Portland canal.

The Senate Finance Committee

has disposed of all its measures of a general nature, and will devote the rest of the session to business, unless the House should act upon some of its revenue projects. This is not considered likely at this session.

A Granddaughter of Thomas Jefferson

called on the President to-day, and had a pleasant interview. The lady is on the shady side of forty, and bears a close resemblance to the portraits of the third President.

A Real Estate Hoax.

A story, put in circulation by some irresponsible correspondent, that the President wishes to purchase a farm in this vicinity, has called out a legion of competitors in addition to a number of letters. Not a few owners of desirable acres have put in an appearance in person, fortified with formidable rolls of plots. They were rather disappointed when they learned the facts in the case.

A Light Contribution.

A boy seven years of age has written a letter to the President thanking him for his veto and inclosing ten cents towards paying the national debt.

The Justices of the Supreme Court

will, between this and next term, perform circuit duty. The Chief Justice left for Richmond on Monday, Associate Clifford the same day for Portland, Miller on Tuesday for Des Moines, Davis on Sunday for Indianapolis. Justice Swayne will leave next Monday for Nashville, and Strong will leave in a few days for Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Wilmington. Justice Bradley will leave next Monday for Savannah, and Field left for Utah, and Hunt, Clifford and Miller will go to New York city.

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Among the reports of other branches of the bank submitted are the following: The bank at Norfolk reports the amount due depositors at $128,631 08; the cash on hand is $7,738 97. The Richmond branch is reported as one of the best managed concerns in the country; the deposits are $168,331; the cash on hand is $800 17. In the Wilmington branch the system of conducting the business is reported as very loose, and the overdrafts are reported at $2,850 40; cash on hand, $2,176 11.

Army versus Civil Engineers.

The controversy inaugurated in the interest of military engineers to aid in the geological and other surveys in the several States and Territories, as against civilian engineers, chiefly represented by Dr. Hayden, in charge of the valuable surveys of the Territories during the past few years, has, in the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, terminated for the civilians. The committee, in reporting adversely on a bill referred to them in the interests of army engineers, state the following reasons for their action:

First. It is deemed improper for the general government to tender aid to the States in conducting these surveys until such aid is requested by the proper authorities of the States.

Secondly. We are not aware that detailing officers of the army to act as principal aids or assistants to such surveys would in any way aid them, as it is not to be presumed that their education for and duties as army officers prepares them to compete with or furnish any valuable aid to those civilians in charge of these surveys, who have devoted years of patient study to geology and the cognate sciences.

Thirdly. We look upon such positions as proposed by this bill as simple sinecures, which would draw a number of officers from the duties which they are required by law and the very organization of the army, as well as their education, to perform.

And while we do not desire in this report to express any opinion as to whether there are or are not more officers than the good of the service requires, yet we are constrained to believe the passage of this bill would undoubtedly imply the former and indicate a desire on the part of Congress to hunt positions for supernumeraries.

And on the general principle embraced in this bill, we desire to express our firm conviction that it is detrimental to the usefulness and efficiency of the officers of the army to have them constantly detailed for work not in their line of duty; and by placing them in charge of works and surveys of a scientific character, also has a tendency to deter civilians from devoting their time and talent to investigations which, if left to their own control, will not only redound to their own honor, but will be of great benefit to the public.

And in conclusion we add that detailing officers, especially of the Engineer Corps, to take charge of, or act as assistants to, scientific surveys, entails an additional and unnecessary expense upon the government, as it necessitates, as we are led to believe, the employment of a number of civil engineers to perform a portion of proper work of this corps which should be performed by its officers.

The committee, therefore, report back the bill and recommend that it do not pass.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 6, 1874.

TEXT OF THE SENATE FINANCE BILL.

The following is the bill reported to-day by the Senate Finance Committee, as a substitute for the House Currency bill:

Be it enacted, &c., That the Act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3d, 1864, shall be hereafter known as the "National Bank Act of 1864."

SEC. 2. That Section 31 of the National Bank act of 1864 be so amended that the several associations therein provided for shall not hereafter be required to keep on hand any amount of money whatever by reason of the provisions of any former circulations, but the moneys required by said Section to be kept at all times on hand, shall be determined by the amounts of deposits, in all respects as provided in said section, and such national banking associations, now organized or hereafter to be organized, shall keep and maintain as a part of its reserve, one-fourth part of the coin received by it as interest on bonds of the United States deposited as security for circulating notes, and the increment resulting from the sale, or exchange of coin now held as a part of the present legal reserve.

SEC. 3. That Sections 31 and 32 of said act be amended by requiring that each of the said associations shall, within ninety days after the passage of this act, keep in lawful money reserve within its own vaults, at the place where its operations of discounts and deposit are carried on, and all provisions of said sections requiring or permitting any of said associations to keep any portion of its lawful money reserve elsewhere than in its own vaults, or requiring or permitting the redemption of its circulating notes elsewhere than at its own counters, except as provided for in this act, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. That section 22 of said act and the several amendments thereto, so far as they restrict the amount of notes for circulation under said act, be and the same are hereby repealed, and the proviso in the first section of the act approved July 12th, 1870, entitled An Act to provide for the redemption of three per cent. temporary loan certificates and for an increase of national bank notes, prohibiting to banks thereafter organized a circulation of over the five hundred thousand dollars; and the proviso in the 3d section of said act, limiting the circulation of banks authorized to issue notes redeemable in gold coin, to one million dollars; and section 6 of said act, relating to the redistribution of twenty-five millions of circulating notes, be and the same are hereby repealed. That any association hereafter organized shall be subject to, and be governed by the rules, restrictions and limitations and possess the rights, privileges and franchises herein provided to be prescribed by law as to national banking associations, with the same power to amend, alter and repeal provided by the National Banking Act of 1864.

SEC. 5. That every association organized or to be organized under the provisions of said act and of the several acts amendment thereof, shall at all times keep and have on deposit in the Treasury of the United States, in lawful money of the United States, a sum equal to five per cent. of its circulation, to be held and used only for the redemption of such circulation; and when the circulating notes of any such organization or association shall be presented for redemption, in sums of one thousand dollars or any multiple thereof, to the

The Commercial.

THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1874.

"HISTORY," says a truculent Southern sheet, "is constantly repeating itself." How true this is. For the last ten or dozen years that paper has, in its discussions of public affairs, done nothing but make a fool of itself.

DR. BROWN-SEQUARD says people have two brains each, a right and a left brain, each a complement of the other in respect to capacity. The difficulty with the editor of the *Post* is that they completely neutralize each other.

THE latest "labor reform" movement is one to reduce the regular time of labor to six hours a day. The next will probably be a demand that one hour shall constitute a legal day's work—and that that shall be taken for dinner.

COL. ROBERT TYLER, who was Register of the Confederate Treasury, thinks it sensible of General JOE JOHNSTON to place the Southern defeat on cotton. So do we. The rebellion "cottoned" to Uncle SAM: that is to say, it succumbed.

SAN FRANCISCO is at present exhilerated with an exhibition, on a grand scale, of the electric light, which is so intense as to be visible for a distance of two hundred miles. It might not be amiss to turn that light on the pending District of Columbia investigation.

THE first sale of gold for the present month will take place to-day, when fifteen hundred thousand dollars will be sold. Next Thursday a million will be sold, on the third Thursday another fifteen hundred thousand, and on the fourth Thursday a million—making five millions in all.

AN IMPORTANT decision has just been rendered in the Blair county court—in a case in which the defendant, a brewer, was arraigned for selling beer by the keg—to the effect that in a local option county no brewer or distiller has the right to sell by the quantity. This is an important decision.

WELL, well! Here is the New York *World* taking upon itself the *rote* of an interpreter as regards the policy and purposes which President LINCOLN had in view just previous to his assassination. Presently we shall expect to hear that Pope PIUS has become the only authorized interpreter of the intentions of BISMARCK.

THIS, now, is sensible. The tax-payers of South Carolina, irrespective of party, have gone to work to organize a political movement, and they invite all, black and white, who are interested in stopping the progress of fraud and plunder, to unite with them. Their platform is a simple declaration that the reign of plunder must be brought to an end, nothing more. We have all along pointed out that there was no help for South Carolina, except as it came through self-help. When she works out her own salvation she will be saved.

THE Washington *Chronicle*, which is published at the seat of government, and is inflexibly opposed to the Centennial appropriation measure, in its issue of Tuesday speaks of a decision which the Treasury Department has "just rendered," overruling a former decision relative to the duty on octagonal bar iron, which overrules the decision of the Department of April 30, 1869. The COMMERCIAL published the new ruling, to the effect that such iron, which is found to be not commercially regarded as either "round, square, or flat" is held to be dutiable at the rate of one and one-fourth cents per pound, (less ten per cent.,) under the provision in the third section of the act of June 30, 1864, for "all other descriptions of rolled or hammered iron not otherwise provided for," *nearly two months ago*. So much for Washington City journalistic "enterprise."

A RECENT report of the Minister of the Interior of the Dominion of Canada gives much interesting matter concerning the Indians in that government. In the Province of Ontario there were, last year, 15,671 Indian pupils under instruction in schools. The report contains many valuable facts in connection with the workings of the homestead system, which has been adopted in that country. The system there, it is said, "has proved an entire success, and that attendant on the scheme, the agricultural instruction of the tribes has been carefully forwarded, and their condition in all respects has been greatly improved." The allotment of parcels of lands with individual ownership, guarded against alienation if necessary, would seem to be a matter of the first importance to the civilized tribes on our border. In Canada, it is stated that "the number of Indians who are occupied in handicraft employments is increasing," while with "regard to commission of crime, there are fewer instances of it than among any equal number of persons who are made Indian pupils." These facts are instructive as regards our own Indian question. The practical experience of nearly all civilized communities shows that individual ownership in the soil is an absolute prerequisite to political and social advancement. Shall we create this incentive?

A GERMAN paper of Milwaukee, the *Seebote*, is very indignant at the manner in which Dr. EMIL BESSELS, of the Polaris expedition, has been treated, or is alleged to have been treated by the Navy Department and by Congress. One charge is that, though the map illustrating the official report of the expedition is entirely and exclusively the work of the Heidelberg savant, no credit is given him for his labor, not a syllable indicating the authorship of the map. In contrast with this treatment, the *Seebote* recalls the very different way in which the Austrian government dealt with the foreign men of science who, some years ago, accompanied the exploring ship, Novara, in its voyage round the world. In the magnificent report of the voyage, issued by the government, the labors of each of the savans were indicated with the most scrupulous care and exactness. The example was hardly necessary to show what would have been decent and honorable, as well as right, in relation to Dr. BESSELS, and if the statement of the Milwaukee paper is correct, the neglect of the Secretary of the Navy will undoubtedly be condemned by all intelligent and fair-minded people. The charge, however, cannot yet be considered as established, and one may hope for its complete refutation. A refutation may be looked for with the more confidence, as the *Seebote* seems to found its charge on the assumption that Dr. BESSELS was the only scientific specialist (Eschmann) on the Polaris. Now, we know that there were other members of the expedition who, however inferior to the German in range of knowledge, were probably qualified to contribute important aid in the preparation of the map. There was certainly a professional draughtsman, and there was a practical astronomer. It may have seemed to the Secretary of the Navy invidious to give any one person entire credit for a work in which several persons could justly claim some part. In this suggestion we have a possible explanation of the Secretary's silence.

The other subject of the *Seebote's* indignation may possibly be less discreditable than it looks at the first glance. Congress, it seems, thought a hundred dollars a month during the period of the expedition adequate compensation for the German savant's services. Of course the payment will be in gold, but even gold cannot guild so as to conceal the meanness of the act, on the supposition that the sum specified was really understood or intended to be remuneration for Dr. BESSELS' time and labors. While in the service of the American government, he was, in reason and justice, entitled to be paid according to the American standard of compensation for such services as he undertook and proved himself able to render satisfactorily. Then, as Congress, in the absence of a contract, was at full liberty to consult its own sense of fitness as to the amount, it should seem that a little more generosity would have been in order. It strikes us, however, on reflection, that the indignation of our contemporary and our own sympathetic comments may be equally supererogatory and uncalled for. It may be that Dr. BESSELS himself, a gentleman in independent circumstances, who joined the Polaris expedition in the mere interest of science, feels perfectly satisfied with the sum of money assigned him. It may seem enough, as more than covering all personal expenses, and even as salary it may seem to him decently liberal when he reflects with what miserably meager salaries the laborious scholars and scientific men of his native land are content, especially those of them in the service of the State. At any rate, it will be time to denounce Congress and the Navy Department when we learn that Dr. BESSELS is dissatisfied with the treatment he has received.

SCHURZ ON SUMNER.

Some of the Western papers have been very busy for some time with the future purposes and plans of Mr. Senator SCHURZ, hardly three of them agreeing in the assignment of his residence and occupation on the expiration of his present term in the Senate. The fact we believe to be that the Senator intends to remain in Missouri, and hopes to be re-elected to the position he now occupies. Speaking of Mr. SCHURZ, we are reminded of his discourse on the life and character of Mr. SUMNER. A noteworthy feature of the discourse is its perfect and unmistakable candor. While it is undoubtedly a eulogy in that it presents in strong terms the good traits of the late Senator, it contains as clear and striking a portrayal as has yet appeared of the weak sides of his character and activity. It is no sweeping eulogium of the kind formerly universal, and still too common in the United States, but the honest attempt of an able man, familiar with Mr. SUMNER'S person and career, analyze and describe the character, omitting no trait which indisputably entered into its composition. Though a few enthusiastic adherents of the departed Senator in Boston appear to have been disappointed by the frankness which refused to ignore his faults, those evidently form a small minority, and the discourse as an estimate of the man was a success. As to the literary side of the discourse, every competent reader must be impressed with the mastery of English diction displayed in it. That, however, is not what we intended to refer to, but the entire absence of tinsel or "purple patches" in the form of poetical quotations and far-fetched allusions, which until lately appeared to be considered by American political orators as essentially indispensable ingredients in a solemn, set discourse on such an occasion. With such models in a different taste as Mr. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS' discourse on SEWARD and Mr. CARL SCHURZ'S discourse on SUMNER, young American orators may be expected in future to avoid at least some of the most offensive old decorations.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The color of spring: invisible green.

The London *Athenæum* promises the publication of a poem by Burns never before in print.

And now Maryland proposes to have a centennial; the Annapolis tea destruction of October 19, 1774.

Boston has given more to the sufferers by the Louisiana floods than any other city in the Union. Pittsburgh less.

The question of "sex in education" is being discussed in England, with an interest as great as it has awakened here.

Greenbacks Pendleton has been nominated for the Presidency again. The Evansville, Indiana, *Courier* does it.

"They grew in beauty side by side,
They filled our home with laughter:
Their names are scattered here and wide
On sideboard, shelf and rafter."

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* appears in a new dress. It is one of the ablest and most enterprising Republican journals of the great Northwest.

A mania for seed pearls has broken out among the fashionables, and jewelers say the demand was never greater. They are of "great price."

"Rough Words on a Rough Subject" is how the Louisville *Courier-Journal* heads a civil rights article. And it treats the subject like a ruf-fian.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* is informed that it was not a "soiled dove." The COMMERCIAL has no "Personal" advertising column, like that paper.

Boston is going to have a Christian Union building costing a quarter of a million of dollars. It is not stated how much Christianity it is going to cost.

The receipts from internal revenue sources last Tuesday were $1,083,495 99, being the largest amount received during any single day for over a year.

St. Louis papers intimate that while in the funeral oration business, and just to keep his hand in, Senator Schurz had as well be preparing his own.

The drinking habits of the far West are beginning to imperil even the continued existence of the buffalo. As fly-time approaches, his tail becomes whisky.

San Francisco people are complaining of the rapid increase of local taxation there, and begin to think they are about as badly off as the plundered cities of the East.

"Gimx's Baby" has not been able to resist the temptation which almost always overpowers every Englishman who visits this country. He is putting us in a book.

New England is gradually changing the character of its population. There are many more descendants of the Pilgrims and Puritans out of that section than in it.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* says: "Your bigger rascals seldom perish young." How true. The old Democratic party flourishes like a green bay tree in that state.

DANA, of the New York *Sun*, is a cremationist. He is also exceedingly covetous; and believes in incineration chiefly because he hopes his ashes will make a good-sized pile.

Governor Ames says he is determined that there shall be no more dueling in Mississippi. This is creditable to himself, but how is the crop of fools to be kept properly thinned out, now?

Some five thousand colored people have been hired at the hotels at Cape May, Atlantic City and Long Branch, to "stand and wait" during the ensuing season. If properly feed, "they also serve."

The memory of the just smells sweet and "blossoms" in the dust. Twenty years ago a man of this name reformed a dissipated spendthrift, who has just died, leaving his early friend a million of dollars.

The present year being generally accepted as the four hundredth anniversary of the introduction of the art of printing into England, a grand printer's celebration is to place in London next month.

Now for a screed about Providential dispensations and things. The orange crop on Mrs. Stowe's Florida plantation gives this year only black fruit, while her neighbors' oranges are of the usual golden color.

They are going to try the experiment of co-operative shipbuilding in California. A number of the most skilled mechanics at Vallejo have formed an association for that purpose, and have quietly gone to work.

Out of one hundred and twenty-three New York savings banks, seventy-eight declare that they felt the panic sensibly, while forty-five state that they did not feel the effects in any extraordinary draft by depositors.

It is now claimed that increased episcopal power for discipline is needed to prevent the establishment from going to pieces in England. Would it hurt religion much, should the threatened disintegration take place?

Under all the circumstances, we would be ashamed to take offense at any little apparent brusquerie or petulance of manner on the part of the "Timely Topics" man of the Milwaukee *Sentinel*. His young intellect has not yet been put into breeches.

A shrine in the United States, and talked of pilgrimages to the same, are certainly a novelty in the history of this country. Yet the Catholics are going to make a pilgrimage to the shrine of Our Lady of the Rock Springs, White Marsh, Maryland, the earliest mission of the church in this country, next week.

THE New England manufacturers are soon to have additional rail communication with the Lehigh coal fields of this State. The first report of the Lehigh and Eastern Railroad has been published, and shows the road to be well under way. When completed, it will form a connecting link from the Lehigh Valley to the Eastern States, and must be a great coal and iron carrier, especially as the company proposes to carry such freights at one-and-a-half cents per ton per mile. The road intersects the Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Roads in this State, and at Stroudsburg the Lackawanna and Western; at Port Jervis, the New York and Erie, and the Midland and branches next. East of the Hudson it crosses the Hudson and Erie and the Duchess and Columbia Railroads, which cross it at right angles; then the Westchester, Housatonic, Naugatuck, New Haven, Hartford and Springfield, New London and Willimantic and Cheshire Railroads, with its ultimate terminus at Boston. Thus it will be seen that this road means cheaper fuel, and the avoidance of heavy winter stocks to the numerous manufactories of the crowded territory through which it runs, and it will also form an important link in the great trunk lines from the Atlantic at Halifax to the Pacific, two days and a half in time being saved in the distance from Philadelphia to Halifax alone.

The Lesson of the Hamnett Murders.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The late Hamnett horror calls to mind the many similar tragedies which have disgraced our good old Commonwealth, in the past ten years; and they are so numerous as to seem rather a Pennsylvania institution. Our rural population have a rather self-righteous appreciation of the wickedness of cities, but the most frightful crimes on record have been committed in country places, and the agricultural population of Pennsylvania seems to have even more than its full share. As afflictions come not out of the ground, these crimes have a cause or causes that are worth searching for. Philosophers trace a large part of the crime of cities to impure air, and it is doubtful if any class of community inhale more caloric acid gas than Pennsylvania farmers. As a rule even the wealthy sleep huddled together, whole families in one or two rooms, which are made as nearly air-tight as possible. As in case of this well-to-do farmer, whose family of six slept in two rooms, in a close brick house, of which the doors and windows were probably listed carefully to keep out "the night air," that universal bugaboo of the rural districts! What better hot-bed in which to germinate the seeds of murder, which lurk, dormant, in the hearts of all brutal men? It is in such sleeping apartments that are nursed those frightful outbursts of diptheria, scarlet and typhoid fever, which so often break out in country places, sweep off whole families and spread terror over a neighborhood. I have gone into the chambers of respectable, wealthy farmers where everything seemed "neat as a pin," and found the odor so terrible as to produce nausea before I could turn and get out. Two, four, perhaps six persons will sleep in one room, with its one window nailed down and paper pasted on the cracks; then, their idea of neat housekeeping is to make up the beds first thing. As these are generally of feathers, and are seldom allowed to cool until they are covered up, closely, with blankets and thick cotton comforts, and the air in the room not changed all winter long and seldom in the summer, it is not wonderful that statistics show that the farmer is the shortest lived class of community, and produce our most desperate criminals. Nay, as this is but one of the many ways in which the rural population habitually violate the laws of life, it is strange they live so long and virtuously as they do. If it were not for the good blood inherited from fathers and grandfathers, who lived in cabins from whose walls the chinking would fall out and let the sweet air in, they would generally get up, in the night, and fall to chopping one another, for the air in which they spend their sleeping hours is enough to turn any but a well-balanced, conscientious people into maniacs or criminals. In any reasonably well-regulated city the Board of Health would interfere, or there would be almost certain to be some one to report their case. I once spent half a day visiting the poorer class of tenement houses in New York city, with the President of the Board of Health, and, in that time, he ordered the opening of air passages into as many as fifty sleeping rooms, not one of which was as foul as many a neat country bed room, with its pretty curtains and fancy patch-work quilts, and not a breath of air that could be easily excluded. If foul air creates crime in cities, why not in country places? It surely does create frightful developments of physical disease. Farmers have more sickness in their families, than the residents of cities with equal means of living; and there must be a potent cause to counteract the healthful nature of their employments. If, as I think, they furnish more than their quota of blood-curdling crimes, there must be cause for this too; but the vitiating nature of their habits of breathing, operating on the brutal natures of their worst members, is not the only cause. Pennsylvania farmers have learned, from the large German element in her early settlement, to hoard money in old stockings, or other domestic deposits. This has so long been a well understood characteristic, that even those who do not practice it are suspected of it; and so a constant temptation is held out to that class of human monsters who murder for money. Again and again, in my experience, have whole families been murdered for the money they had, or were supposed to have, secreted about their houses. Yet the community fail to learn the lesson. So many succeed in keeping the stuff for which they risk their lives, and in bringing it out, when wanted, that others are encouraged to keep on in the old way. The risks are so unreliable. If they could only learn to pay out every dollar, as soon as they get it, so long as they owe one, and then begin to surround themselves and families with comforts and means of improvement, any would-be murderer would know there was no use in killing them for cash. If our farmers read more and worked less, if they spent their money in educating their children, took a good agricultural weekly, a city daily, and kept up with the times, no one would think of chopping them up like sausage meat, to get the dollars or bonds they had hidden away in old tea pots, or between the roof and rafters of garret. Our farmers need to learn how to use their money, as well as earn it, to live according to their means, to support schools and churches, to open their windows and let the light into their minds and those of their children, to enlarge their houses and ventilate them, to stop feeding their families on pork, coffee and hot biscuits, tobacco and fifty times breathed over old breath, so that crime and disease may not be hatched in their dwellings, like mosquitoes in a rain barrel. But there is still another view of the case. These cold-blooded, wholesale butcheries, for money, have all, or nearly all, been perpetrated by Germans. We are largely indebted to Germany for a class of citizens who bring us something more than mere muscle, whose enterprise and integrity constitute an important element in our national wealth; but as all good things have a reverse side, there is one to this.

These citizens have insisted on remaining a distinct class and in bringing with them, to the country of their adoption, the customs of the land they abandon. As a class, they have banded themselves against those restraints by which bad men are held in check. The largest and most intelligent portion, perhaps, of these citizens are free thinkers, and overlook the fact that a law which may do very well for philosophers may be quite insufficient for fools. Straus and his intelligent disciples may live admirable lives under self-imposed restraints, quite above the reach of the men who are several centuries nearer the gorilla. Reasoning from their standpoint, and looking at the history of the world, they ought to see that the masses, even of Germany, have not yet reached that stage of development when the supernatural can be dispensed with in their government.

Why do they not see that, in the law of evolution, the supernatural comes in with the first dawnings of that reason, or degree of reason, which distinguish humanity from the merely animal creation, and that it is the most potent instrument by which the superior intellect governs the inferior. Grant that religion is only superstition, and that all our longings after immortality are born of nothing, and end at death, the fact remains that, as a motive power, it far surpasses steam, and that no wise man can safely overlook, or ignore it, in his estimate of moral forces. Burns is claimed as a free thinker, yet he tells a subsoil truth when he says,

"The fear 'o hell's the hangman's whip,
To haud the wretch in order."

When Straus published his "Life of Jesus," and undermined the faith of Germany, he made the grand political mistake of the century, even if we grant the truth of his position on the main question. So long as wretches are numerically in the ascendant, we need the whip which holds them best in order. The free thinker who strives to make converts, does what he can to exempt men from all fear of punishment after death; from all faith in an ever watchful eye which takes cognizance of the most secret act and so makes crime easier to that class of men most likely to fall under temptation. In Germany, under a strong government, the evil passions of men may be more effectually restrained, by human law, than they can be in this country, but late reports, from the Fatherland, tell sad tales of demoralization. Yet even if men could be governed there by the police it is no proof that they can be here. The sense of greater liberty with which they touch our shore, is itself, an invitation to license. Many emigrants, like this Hamnett murderer, leave all restraints of home ties behind. Having no father on earth to strengthen them with daily counsel, no father in heaven to reward or punish, believing that the material things of life are all of it, and knowing that money commands them all, they can, in cold blood, and with no after sign of remorse, commit a butchery which curdles the blood of all who hear the shocking details. Now, as all things in this life are governed by fixed laws, does it not behoove our upright and honorable citizens who insist upon remaining Germans, to inquire by what law the Fatherland has furnished Pennsylvania with such an undue proportion of monsters in human form? If my suggestions are all at fault, will they give us some rational account of the matter? If I am right, will they not see the propriety of aiding, instead of opposing to the death, those old superstitions which trained a people on this continent to self-government, and made a republic possible in this country? Let them not forget that it was the old God-fearing, Sabbath-keeping Puritans who gave birth to this government, of the people for the people; spoon fed it in the wilderness, cradled it in a sugar trough, and brought it up until it reached majority. As they do really wish well to the cause of human freedom, would it not be wise for them to help their more superstitious neighbors to hold fast to the old moorings, until this evolution business gets along a little further, and the race is one more day's journey from the tadpole?

JANE GREY SWISSHELM.

651 WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO.

WE ARE indebted to W. G. Roberts, of the Milwaukee *Sentinel* Company, for an advance copy of a new book with the title, "Several Lives; a Story of the New Crusade," written by Fasyl Stamford. The story is well written, keeping the interest of the reader from its opening to the end. There is attached to the book an appendix, containing a diary of the woman's temperance movement in this country, from the time of its inception till the book was put to press. The latter feature makes it a valuable publication to all interested in the temperance cause.

Excellent progress towards anarchy is being made down in Arkansas.

A BIRTHDAY.

May 7th: 1874.

In May, the rosebud of the flowering year,
A stainless lily came;
Earth shone with light, and every starry sphere
Burned with diviner flame.

Art, brooding o'er her large beatitudes,
Felt a creative thrill
Run tingling through her splendid-tarrying moods,
And consentaneous will.

Song, poised amid her high interpretings,
Knew a seraphic fire
Ache in her bosom—and her startled wings
Shook music as a lyre.

And round the awful soul of virginhood
A whiter glory played,
And babes unto their mothers crowed and cooed
More softly unafraid.

RICHARD REALF.

PERSONAL.

A Boston girl, which her name is Georgie Holbrook, is soon to marry a Swedish nobleman, and go to Sweden for the wedding tour.

The names of Miss Nellie's eight intended bridesmaids are as follows: Miss Barnes, Miss Fish, Miss Conkling, Miss Frelinghuysen, Miss Porter, Miss Sherman, Miss Drexel and Miss Dent.

Another fossil has been exhumated. General Joe Lane, who ran for the Vice Presidency in 1860, is living in Oregon, and has joined the Catholic Church. The times have left him behind, and disappointed ambition, as usual, finds solace in religion.

Richard Grant White, in the *Galaxy*, says that all works of American authors might be burned without loss to mankind, excepting those of Franklin, Hawthorne and Emerson. Wouldn't he make *one* more exception? We think he knows "the party."

The other day, basing our statement on an item in a St. Louis paper, we said that "General Shields, Soldier and Senator of the United States, was now a subordinate official in a banking institution at St. Louis." We are assured by a valued correspondent, who is thoroughly acquainted with the facts, that this is a mistake. He states that Gen. Shields, the hero of well fought fields in Mexico and in our late civil war, the ex-Senator, is a resident of Carroll county, Mo.; resides on a farm, and lives in a dignified and honorable retirement from politics. He, however, practices law at Carrollton, his county seat, and in the adjacent counties.

There is a curious story going the rounds of the London clubs to the effect that the Prince Imperial, weary of maternal control and Woolwich discipline, and so impressed by the display of French feeling at the recent celebration at Chiselhurst, had suddenly determined to start for France, and to imitate his father by suddenly landing at Boulogne and appealing to the sympathies of the fishwomen of that port. The story says that the Prince actually got as far as Dover, but that he was stopped by a faithful adherent, whose age and experience were sufficient excuse for his skepticism of French enthusiasm for "*Le Petit Tri-colore.*"

In these days of foolish display, a good word must be said for Miss Stewart, daughter of Senator Stewart, who was married in Washington the other night. The bride is one of the most sensible as well as beautiful young ladies in Washington. She cooks, sews, markets for the family, and is versed in every useful accomplishment. Her wedding cards, eschewing the silly custom of the time, had no monogram. The wedding was in her father's house, at an early hour, and followed by a good, old-fashioned Methodist dance. The bride's bridesmaids, the bride's sister. The bridal *trousseau* was purchased entirely in Washington, and every article made at home under the personal supervision of the bride and her mother. Finally, the newly-wedded couple do not make a "tour," but settle down at once to common-sense happiness.

STATE NEWS.

Last year Philadelphia had 15,728 marriages.

The profits of the Reading Gas Company are $104,000 per annum.

Surveys have been made for a new onerail prismoid railway to run from Chester to Media.

The printers of the Harrisburg *Patriot* office are on strike against the employment of a non-union man.

Roselle Clink, employed at the Means House, Towanda, has disappeared under mysterious circumstances.

The Harrisburg schools will close on the 12th inst., to let the scholars witness the reunion ceremonies of the soldiers.

Rev. Mr. Morsell, of the Media Episcopal church, has resigned, and accepted a call from a church in Philadelphia.

There is a vacancy in the pulpit of the Presbyterian church in Lancaster, Rev. George Robinson having removed.

Mrs. Lovering, a Scranton hypochondriac, took a big dose of poison, and would have died but for a physician and stomach pump.

The Cambria County Sabbath School Association meets in Ebensburg in convention on the thirteenth and fourteenth days of the present month.

A special meeting of the Pennsylvania State Grange of Patrons of Husbandry, will be held in Mechanisburg, Cumberland county, on the 10th of June.

The parties engaged in sinking a shaft on Elk mountain, in Clifford, Susquehanna county, struck a valuable vein of quartz. It proved, however, to be *quarts* of water.

A cow belonging to W. G. Hall, of Upper Providence, Delaware county, has produced 1,052 pounds of butter in three years, besides supplying two families with milk.

Samuel A. Crozer, to whose liberality Delaware county is indebted for many fine places of worship, is about to commence the erection of a Baptist chapel at Bridgewater.

Two horses, six cows, three heifers and a calf were burned to death in the barn of Benjamin B. Hendricks, in East Vincent, Chester county, on the night of the 1st inst. Loss $5,000; no insurance.

The furnace of the Millerstown Iron Company, in Lehigh county, will go into blast about the middle of this month. It has a capital stock of $200,000, with the privilege of increasing to $500,000.

The Beaver County *Press* establishment at New Brighton, has been purchased by Messrs. Reeder and Crichlow, who will commence the publication of the paper again about the 20th of this month.

Major Robert H. Ramsey, editor of the Pottsville *Miners' Journal*, has sued his neighbors, Elliott & Beck, of the Minersville *Republican*, for libel. They were arrested and gave $500 bail each for trial.

Mr. H. G. Smith has sold his interest in the Lancaster *Intelligencer* to Mr. W. U. Hensel, and the paper will hereafter be conducted by Steinman & Hensel. Mr. Smith will remove to Tennessee to engage in other business.

The Lancaster *Express* says: There is a rumor that the agent sent to Germany to procure the six-million-dollar fortune for the Lightner heirs, will return to Lancaster in two weeks to report progress, and those most nearly interested will be invited to attend the appointment to meet him.

Among the exiles from Prussia is the Countess Pauline Von Mallinkrot, Superior of a charitable order of Catholic women, who has purchased grounds on Clinton barre for the establishment of a convent. Four Sisters of Charity belonging to her order have commenced a school at Scranton, where they arrived on Thursday last, and were enthusiastically received by the German population.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* says: Persons who have visited the antiquated and dilapidated church at Derry and inspected the old time curiosities will remember having seen a pewter communion service, which they were told by the ubiquitous sexton was manufactured during the reign of King Richard. An examination disclosed the inscription "Richard King," and they left with the impression that their eyes had feasted on a relic over eight hundred years old, never for a moment thinking that the manufacturer's name might have been Richard King, which is the case.

The Beaver *Argus and Radical* says: The New Brighton Chain Works Company are remodeling the interior of the car factory building in that place, preparatory to commencing the manufacture of chains of every description. As soon as the twelve machines, which the company propose to run, are put in operation, the works will give employment to about fifty hands, and if the proposed rolling mill be started in connection with the chain works, it is estimated that the establishment will furnish employment to nearly one thousand workmen.

The Decline in Foreign Immigration.

The New York *Bulletin* does not think that there is any mystery in the decline of foreign immigration at this port and nearly all the other ports of the Union that have foreign shipping. We quote:

It is the natural result of perfectly well understood causes, the most prominent of which are the partial paralysis of business in this country since the panic of last autumn, the derangement of the various industrial interests of the country, the scarcity of employment in the mechanical pursuits and the dearness of living. When these, and the effects of these, pass away, as they must ere long, the great tide of human life, which flows in mighty volume from the Old World to the New, will, under the operation of natural laws, again seek its old channel, and "know no retiring ebb."

The Cincinnati *Times* talks about "Chicago religion." There is also counterfeit money.

The Foremost Tonic of the Age.

A new path to health was provided for the sick, a new shield against disease was secured to the healthy, when Hostetter's Stomach Bitters became the standard tonic of America. For nearly a quarter of a century this powerful and genial antidote to disease and the causes which produce it, has been on its sanitary march, building up the feeble, helping nature to fight down every variety of ailment, soothing pain, promoting digestion, regulating the secretions, increasing the nervous vigor of the system, cheering the spirits, arresting premature decay, and not only prolonging life, but adding value to it by putting thousands of invalids in a condition to enjoy it. No volume ever published would be large enough to contain a history of the cases of dyspepsia, constipation, biliousness, intermittent fever, nervous debility and mental and physical prostration cured by this great vegetable invigorant, which not only *restores* health, but *protects* it from danger in the most unhealthy districts.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

FAMILY MEDICINES.

THE WAY TO MAKE MONEY.
The way to make money is to save it by buying DRUGS, &c., at
HEADQUARTERS.
Those handsome new styles in our line of Puff Boxes and Puffs, Hair Brushes, Colognes, Perfumes and Pomades of every description just received this day.
Farina Cologne in quarts, pints and half pints, the Genuine Farina.
Also, the best assortment of Toilet Soaps, Low's English Brown Windsor, Elder Flower, Honey and Glycerine, Hull's Old Palm Soap, Colgate's Soaps of all kinds; Razin's Wrapped Soaps and Perfumes of every description and the newest styles.
Persons wishing any of the above articles will do well by calling at the Drug and Family Medicine Depot of
JOSEPH BROWNE,
Cor. Penn Ave. and Sixth Street.

CANDIDATES.

FOR CONGRESS—
ALEX. M. WATSON
Will be a candidate for the Congressional Nomination in the next Republican Convention for the Twenty-third District. d*

FOR CONGRESS IN TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.
THOS. M. BAYNE
Will be a candidate for Congress in the Twenty-third District, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention. d*

EDUCATIONAL.

EDGEWORTH SCHOOL,
64 Mount Vernon Place,
BALTIMORE, Md.
THE TWELFTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THIS ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, will Reopen
On Thursday, 17th of September.
For Circulars apply to
Mrs. H. P. LEFEBORR,
T7ths PRINCIPAL.

DISSOLUTION.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the Copartnership existing between R. J. LAW and JOHN MCDOWELL, under the firm name of LAW & MCDOWELL, Commission Merchants, No. 32 South Diamond alley, Pittsburgh, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. R. J. LAW withdraws from the firm. JOHN MCDOWELL is more authorized to collect all accounts due to the firm and pay all debts due by them.
R. J. LAW.
JOHN MCDOWELL.
Allegheny City, April 30, 1874.

HAVING SOLD MY INTEREST IN the firm of LAW & MCDOWELL to my partner, JOHN MCDOWELL, I bespeak for the continuation of all our customers.
R. J. LAW.

NOTICE—I will continue the FLOUR, GRAIN and PRODUCE BUSINESS at the old stand as heretofore, where I will be pleased to see all our friends.
JOHN MCDOWELL.

NOTICE.
The Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned and SAMUEL B. FRENCH, in the manufacture of Fire Brick, under the firm of
FRENCH & QUAY.
Having been dissolved by the death of Captain FRENCH, all claims against said firm will be presented, properly authenticated, for settlement; and all persons indebted thereto will make payment to me, at Beaver, Pa.
M. S. QUAY.
JOSEPH R. HARRAH, Attorney.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

FANCY SUITINGS,
A GREAT VARIETY
AT
HENRY SMITH & SONS,
98 WYLIE AVE.

C. A. MUHLANBRING,
Draper and Fashionable Tailor,
Has Removed to No. 28 FIFTH AVENUE.
Second Floor, Entrance No. 26.
A very fine stock and elegant assortment of the latest Spring Styles Now Opened this week.
All orders promptly filled; Garments made in the most fashionable style and warranted to perfect fit, and thoroughly made.
Black Doeskin Pants, $10; Fancy Cassimere Pants, $8; American Cassimere Pants, $11; Foreign Cassimere Pants, $12; Black Doeskin Dress and Frock Suits, $55. Other suits according to grade. Only one price. Strictly Cash.
MERCHANT TAILOR,
B. TIEGEL,
NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET.
Just received, a Full Line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, FOR SPRING WEAR, AT LOWEST PRICES.

BOSTON TEA HOUSE,
22 DIAMOND.
CASH A SPECIALTY.

10½ lbs A Sugar	$1 00
11 lbs Extra C Sugar	1 00
12½ lbs Light Yellow Sugar	1 00
Maple Molasses per gal	1 25
3 lbs can Standard Tomatoes	30
3 lbs can Standard Peaches	30
3 lbs can Peaches	20
3 lbs Tomatoes	20
7 Bars Woman's Friend Soap	25
7 bars Rosin Soap	25
6 Bars Wax Soap	25
12 Cakes Toilet Soap	30
Winslow's Canned Corn	25
Jellies, two tumblers	25
Flour, per barrel	7 25

ALL GOODS SOLD IN PROPORTION.
CUSTOMERS CAN SAVE 12 PER CENT. by Purchasing their Groceries here.
We advertise 10½ lbs A Sugar for $1 00, and sell A Sugar.
All Goods and Prices Guaranteed.
All Goods Delivered Free.
Persons purchasing will do well to give us a call.
NO STALE GOODS.
Remember the place,
GEO. WHALEY,
22 DIAMOND, PITTSBURGH.
T7ths

1874.
SPRING AND SUMMER
SILK, FUR AND WOOL
HATS,
Silk and Cloth Caps,
STRAW GOODS,
Palm Leaf and Leghorn Hats,
AT
PALMER'S
Hat House
151 WOOD ST.

STAMMERING and STUTTERING.
DR. J. H. WHITE,
Of the United States Stammering Institute, New York City, will remain at the ST. CLAIR HOTEL, in this city, A FEW WEEKS to cure those afflicted with Stammering or Stuttering. Best references from this and all parts of the United States.
Consultation free.
Not one cent required until cured to your entire satisfaction.
Call or send for circular. d*

NEW JEWELRY STORE.
T. P. BEDILION & CO.,
DEALERS IN
SOLID SILVER WARE,
American and Foreign Watches,
DIAMONDS, CHAINS, SETS OF JEWELRY, &c.,
NO. 75 SMITHFIELD STREET.
SPECIALTY—REPAIRING OF FINE WATCHES

DRY GOODS.
A. D. McKEE,
59 Market Street.
New Dress Goods.
Black Silks,
Mohairs,
Alpacas,
Cashmeres,
Velours,
Pongees,
Japanese Cloths.
ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN
New Dress Goods,
NOW IN STOCK.
NEW
Spring Goods
JUST OPENING,
At Very Low Prices.
SPRING PRINTS,
In Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, American. All the Best Makes and Newest Styles, at Prices Lower than they were ever sold.
Spring Chintzes,
In Percales, French Chintzes, Light and Dark Colored, Handsome Styles at Popular Prices.
LOW-PRICED DRESS GOODS,
The Choicest Assortment in this market, at prices from 12 1-2c to 25c per yard, some Really Good Bargains.
MEDIUM-PRICED DRESS GOODS
In Mohairs, Alpacas, Japs, Silk Warp Goods, Pure Mohair, DeBege, Empress Cloth, in New Spring Shades, Stripes, Grey Mixtures, Spring Plaids, from 25 to 50 cents, all at Prices Much Lower than they ever were.
New Goods Opening Every Day.
A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY,
AND
26 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

MILLINERY, SHAWLS, COPP & C.
MILLINERY
AND
STRAW GOODS!
THE PLACE TO BUY
Ladies', Misses' and Children's
Trimmed or Untrimmed Hats,
Ribbons, Flowers, Laces,
EMBROIDERIES, FEATHERS,
OR ANY OTHER
MILLINERY GOODS,
IS AT
R. H. PALMER'S,
105 MARKET STREET.
T7ths

LUMBER, &C.
J. H. MORRISON,
MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF
SAWED LUMBER,
BOXES, FLOORING, PA

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 6, 1874.

The local money market exhibits the characteristics most marked for the past weeks. If there is any change at all it is in favor of greater ease and a return to a condition of affairs prior to April 1st. Money seems abundant, but with abundance is a great want of confidence. On unlisted names or on paper backed by unlisted collaterals there is no difficulty in raising money. But where the security is undoubted there is much difficulty in getting capitalists to unloosen the purse strings.

The stock market opens with a sharp advance over last evening's closing rates. This is heavy at a decline, and governments are up a fraction. Western Union is at an advance of ⅝. Pacific Mail ⅜, New York Central ¼, Adams Express ½, Wells, Fargo & Co. 3½, St. Paul ⅝.

The New York *Bulletin* has the following report of the market of Monday:

The Stock Exchange markets to-day were not lower than Saturday, and gold also was considerably lower, while foreign exchange firm at Saturday's rates. In favor of the action were the Treasury programme of gold sales, which was, in short, that the Assistant Treasurer here will sell $5,000,000 gold during month, $1,500,000 on the first and third Friday and $1,000,000 on the second and fourth Thursday; also the proclamation of the Governor of Wisconsin, to the effect that he will exercise the laws of the recent legislature which are so oppressive to the railroads within the limits of that State. This latter, as used with great effect by the "bear party" who raised stocks with unusual force, effect was to frighten timid holders and to lastly recruit from the great body of smaller speculators, the bear party. In foreign exchange the business was not large, but rates firm, with sales of bankers' from 487¾ to 488, and 488½ to 488¾. Most of the purchases to change continue to be for the account of those who have collections of May interest to make, the mercantile importers not buying much.

Our reports from the neighboring manufacturing districts are not very encouraging, feeling that they cannot compete with Pittsburgh, many of the furnace men announced their intention of shutting down soon as present stocks are consumed, remaining closed until such time as demand for their product will justify manufacture.

They build great hopes on free banking, and expect that to work wonders if soon in operation.

There seems little doubt that the issue of national bank notes in such amounts and at such places as may be required under proper regulations as to security for the issue and their compulsory redemption in United States notes, which will appreciate nearer and nearer to the par of gold, is the outline of a system of free banking, such as we deem as being one needed by the business men of the country. The President in his message says:

> When the premium on gold reaches a sufficiently low point, with the amount of United States notes to be issued permanently within fixed limits, and the Treasury so strengthened as to be able to redeem them in coin on demand, it will then be safe to inaugurate a system of free banking, with such provisions as may make compulsory redemption of circulating notes of banks in coin or United States notes, themselves redeemable and maintained at par in coin. As a necessary preparatory to free banking, or for placing the government coin reserve in its rightful relation to the currency at the earliest practicable moment, the revenue of the country should be increased so as to pay current expenses, provide for the sinking fund required by law, and also a surplus to be paid into the Treasury in gold."

The President insists upon it that such system shall be preceded by an accumulation of gold in the Treasury, which, by producing a rise in that commodity, will not delay the period he would gain, but be of an appreciation of greenbacks to that in gold. Locking up gold permanently would have the tendency of enlarging bull cliques and of enhancing the premium.

The Union pacific income bondholders are all ready for the action of the application for a mandamus argued to-day before Judge Donohue.

It asks for an injunction to restrain the Union Pacific Railroad, Jay Gould, and several others, from issuing the eight per cent. sinking fund bonds. The motion is made in the interest of holders of bonds for $10,000,000, known as the income bonds, secured on the revenues of the road, and the principal and interest of which will become due in September, 1876. The company covenanted to hold its revenues, after payment of interest on two mortgages, to the trust for the benefit of the income bonds, and the deed of trust has not been acted on record. Mr. Bissell's counsel stated that the company, in the face of this, now proposes to issue bonds to be secured by a new mortgage, sixteen millions to be issued, of which five millions are to be sold, the purchasers to obtain a lien on the property, and the remaining eleven millions to be issued to income bondholders as security. The new bonds are called sinking fund bonds, and will place a new lien ahead of the income bonds. Counsel also stated that the company is not able to meet its obligations, and the court was asked to prevent the present stockholders, responsible and able to pay, from issuing a colorable transfer to irresponsible persons. The income bondholders refuse to accept a new obligation from the company, which will leave them no security but the individual obligation of the stockholders.

The following table shows the prices of gold, government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:00
May 6, 1874.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
U. S. 6's, 1867, coup	112½	112	112	112½	112¼	112¼
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	112½			112½	112¼	112¼
U. S. 5's, 1862	110½			110½	110¼	110¼
U. S. 5's, 1865	111½			111½	111¼	111¼
U. S. 5's, 1865, new	111½			111½	111¼	111¼
U. S. 5's, 1867	120¼			120¾	120½	120½
U. S. 5's, 1868	118¾			118¾	118½	118½
U. S. 10-40's, coupons	114½			114¾	114½	114½
U. S. currency 6's	116½			116½	116¼	116¼
U. S. 5 per cents, 1881	107			107	106¾	106¾
Western Union Tel.	70¾			70¾	71¼	71¼
Pacific Mail	48¾			48¾	48¾	48¾
Adams Express	98½			98½	98¼	98¼
Wells-Fargo Express	62			62	63	63
United States Express	67½			67½	67¾	68
New York Central	97¼			97¼	97¼	97¼
Erie	35			35	35	35
Michigan Central	93¼			93¼	93¼	93¼
Michigan Southern	79¼	74¼				74¾
Illinois Central						
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	88			88	87¾	87¾
Chicago & Northwestern	42¾			42¾	42¾	42¾
do preferred	61			61	61	61
Rock Island	93¾	93¾		93¾	93¾	93¾
Fort Wayne	98			98	98	98

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage.

PITTSBURGH, May 6, 1874.

	Cents.
Hazzard, Martha, Uniontown, Pa	3
Hart, Henry, New Alexandria, Ind	3
Magee, George, Sloan's Station, O	3
Shannon, Mrs. Mary, Whitestown, Pa	3
Supelle, G. M., Connellsville, Pa	3

E. C. NEELEY, P. M.

The Ormsby Passenger Railway.

This road will be sold this afternoon, at two o'clock, to the highest bidder. The bonded indebtedness is about $45,000, and the company is unable to pay the interest, hence the sale. The floating debt is about $18,000. W. C. Aghenbaugh, trustee for the bondholders, will conduct the sale.

Shocking Accident.

Yesterday Samuel Phillips, while at work at a planing mill at Parnassus, Westmoreland county, was caught in the machinery and torn almost to pieces. Mr. Phillips was formerly employed at Stedeford's planing mill, in Allegheny city, and but recently went to the place where he met his death.

The Temperance Movement.

A band of ladies from the Woman's Christian Temperance Union visited a number of saloons on Smithfield street yesterday morning, and all on the east side of Sixth street yesterday afternoon. At some of the taverns they were allowed to enter; at the major portion they were compelled to hold curbstone prayer meetings, but none of the proprietors were induced to sign the pledge.

Testamentary.

The will of W. C. Robertson was filed yesterday. He bequeaths all of his personal property to his wife, Mary A. Robertson. He also leaves his wife all of his real estate, including his property in New Castle, Delaware county, Ohio, as long as she lives, and requests that at her death the estate be equally divided between her five children, George R., Cornelia E., Mary C., Jennie S., and James C. Robertson. The will appoints Mrs. Robertson and the oldest son, executors.

The People's Monthly.

The May number of this excellent periodical has just been issued, and already thousands are enjoying the pleasure of its perusal. There are seven good illustrations, very creditable to Pittsburgh artists. The second part of the new serial, "Simon Girty," by the author of "Old Fort Duquesne," is full of interest, and the story is already exciting much attention. The Monthly should be in every household, as it is pre-eminently a family publication.

Sad Accident.

A sad accident occurred on Monday at the house of Morris Friel, on Liberty, below Ferry street, resulting in the death, next day, of a bright little boy, son of Mr. Friel. About noon the little fellow ran into the room where the hired girl was handling a kettle of boiling water. He ran against it and the scalding water was thrown over his body from the neck down. Doctor McDonald was called in and the poor little fellow, after suffering in great agony for about fourteen hours, died, as stated on Tuesday. He was about twelve years of age.

Sad Accident in Allegheny.

A sad accident occurred about half-past four o'clock yesterday afternoon, in Allegheny, which may result in the death of a lad named Arthur Quinn. Quinn was in the employ of a butcher named Kaufman, in our sister city, and was driving a horse attached to a wagon. While going down Arch street, near Jackson, the boy became frightened at the horse, and when the horse kicked up and down the driver's skull. He was taken to the house of a relative on Irwin Grantham street, where he was dressed. The chances of recovery are doubtful. Quinn's parents reside in this city. He is about fifteen years of age.

Building Improvements.

During the quarter ending April 30th, two hundred and fifty-two permits for the erection of buildings have been issued. Of these one hundred and forty were for frame buildings, ninety-seven for frames and fifteen for additions. The total cost of the buildings enumerated in the permits is aggregated $822,000. During the same months last year, two hundred and eighty permits were issued, but the buildings were of a much more expensive character. The Inspector states that the prospects for building are very promising as they were last year, but they may improve somewhat as the season advances.

Prothonotary Kennedy's Returns.

The statement that Controller Warner refused to receive the return made by Prothonotary Kennedy, for the month of April, is susceptible of explanation. The return is now received formally, but, what is perhaps quite as essential, the money is received and passed into the county treasury. The amount returned last month is $2,276 25, showing a very large business transacted in the office. The amount collected on writs, on which the Prothonotary claims belongs to the State, is $466 55. The latter sum is paid over to the county, but awaits the decision of the Court.

Temperance Meeting at Hazlewood.

A meeting of the Women's Temperance Union was held at Hazlewood Tuesday evening, at the Christian chapel, John P. Scott acting as chairman. The meeting was opened with prayer by Miss Jennie Hastings, of the Second sub-district, and addresses thereon gave a series of readings, and an address was also delivered by Rev. T. H. Colhouer, of the Fifth Avenue M. E. Church, assisted by Misses Hastings. Revs. Norton Sutter, and Bartholomew, and J. S. Strutchell, and Chairman Scott, also made short addresses.

Thirty-two signatures to the pledge were obtained.

"Something to His Advantage."

A note dated Denison, Texas, May 24, 1874, requests us to publish an enclosed advertisement, and adds: "Mr. Lindenfelsen's son died here and we can reach him only by a letter. He has some little property here, and is likely to be defrauded unless he takes steps to protect it." The advertisement reads:

"Thomas Lindenfelsen will find something to his advantage by addressing James Guttenberger, Denison, Texas."

We know nothing about any of the parties named, and give the above just as it comes to us.

Equity Proceeding.

Elizabeth Scott, Sarah Redman and John Butterfield, through their counsel, yesterday filed a bill in equity in the District Court, asking the Court to require Mary A. Butterfield, who holds a certain property in the borough of Sharpsburg, in trust for the complainants above named, to render an account in full of the manner in which she has discharged said trust, showing the profits and gains arising therefrom, and the accounts current between herself and the respective parties; and also is also required to state whether she has sold or disposed of any of said property, and to assign the same to complainants in their respective shares, and deliver possession to them. In case the property cannot be satisfactorily divided, then the Court is asked to order a sale, and a division of the proceeds. The usual notice was given the defendant.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The third night of Mr. Booth's engagement showed no falling off in the attendance. A splendid audience was present to enjoy "The Merchant of Venice," and greatly enjoyed it. Mr. Booth's conception of *Shylock* evinced, from the beginning to the end of the performance, the most careful study and a thorough appreciation of the part. The growth and development of the old usurer's passion, his avarice, only excelled by hatred of his enemy; the display of a revenge almost fiendish; the exultation at the approaching consummation of his diabolism; and, finally, the utter downfall of plot and plotter; all this was vividly portrayed in the *Shylock* who stood before us. The character was, throughout, that which Shakespeare built upon the legend upon which furnished material for the play. He illustrates by the arguments he puts into *Shylock's* mouth, the important fact that no man's creed shall abridge its rights before the law; and, at the same time, he presents the very effective spectacle of black-hearted revenge o'erleaping itself. This is the picture painted by the immortal author and finely reproduced by the gifted actor. It was enjoyable and instructive in the highest degree.

The company which supports Mr. Booth plays evenly and, on the whole, well. Mr. Gotthold's *Gratiano* could much improve. His stage appearance is unusually good in this character, and his voice, at times, is of very acceptable work. Miss Wilmot, as *Portia*, improves towards the end, making the most favorable impression at the close. The other characters were well filled, except one, and we tire of writing one man down a stalking fail.

This evening Mr. Booth appears as *Othello*. We have seen him in this character, and now comparisons between him and his rival are in order. Mr. Booth ranks this character as second only to his *Hamlet*. There will be plenty of critical auditors to-night to decide the mitigated question.

Benefit of Harry Ellsler.

It has already been stated in this department that next Monday evening, May 11th, is set apart for the benefit of Mr. Harry Ellsler, who ills so well the important post of Treasurer of the Opera House. Of his merits as a genial gentleman it is scarcely necessary to speak, so well have amusement seekers come to know him. He has a pleasant smile and kind word for everybody at the box-office, sending every one into the theater at peace with himself and all the world, at least for the nonce. If all turn out who have at one time or another been under obligations to him for kind treatment, he will have the biggest house of the season.

The entertainment too, will be a splendid one. The tragedy of "Othello" will be produced, with Miss Effie Ellsler, sister of the beneficiary, in the role of *Desdemona*, well fitted by nature for the impersonation of this character, made so famous by Maggie Mitchell. To a fine person she adds many of the best talents of a high order, fine culture, and long stage training. Miss Ellsler appeared here on two former occasions, supporting Edwin Forrest and Frank Mayo respectively. The good impression then made, and the fact that this will be the only opportunity to see her during the present season, will attract numbers of people to the theater. Mr. John Ellsler will be the *Father Barbanzo* of the evening, and everybody knows that he can be superior to that character. Mr. Gotthold will impersonate *Landry*—which is a guarantee that the part will be excellently done.

The boxsheet for the sale of reserved seats for the benefit is now open, and tickets are being rapidly taken.

Academy of Music.

The fame of Little Nell, the California Diamond, is spreading through the city, and as a result the attendance at her performances at the Academy of Music is increasing rapidly. The audience of last evening was the largest of the week, and made up mainly of cultured and fashionable people. In the seven different characters which she impersonates in the sensational drama of "Fidelia, the Fire Waif," Little Nell has ample opportunity to display her many-sided talent. As actress, singer, musician and dancer she is fully up to the requirements of the situation; and many of her efforts are productive of enthusiastic *encores*. As a whole, the performance is a most enjoyable one, pleasing to all. "Fidelia" will be repeated to-night. Seats are on sale at the box-office during the day.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

The two performances of yesterday were largely attended, and greatly enjoyed. A new melange of mirth and melody will be served up this evening.

Martin's New Variety Theater.

Good audiences were present at the afternoon and evening entertainments at this house yesterday. To-night a new bill of great length is promised.

Orphans' Fair.

City Hall is crowded with beautiful young ladies and benevolent young gentlemen every evening. The promenade is still the main feature.

A DARING OPERATION.

A SWINDLER ON HIS TRAVELS.

Attempts the Forged Check Dodge in McKeesport, but Winds Up in Jail---Brief History of the Various Swindles that Culminated in His Arrest---Suspicion that He Has Operated Elsewhere ---Description of the Man.

Learning that Justice Berry had committed to jail for trial an individual charged with passing a fraudulent check on a McKeesport lady, and that the swindler's operations were not confined to this one transaction, our reporter took the train yesterday for that interesting and enterprising borough to learn all the particulars connected with the matter. On arriving there our representative proceeded to interview Squire Berry, whom we found in his office, and disposed, as is his custom, to be communicative to reporters. It appears that the alleged forger and swindler was arrested on Monday night, and had a hearing yesterday, at which the following developments were made:

HISTORY OF THE FIRST SWINDLE

The prisoner, who gave his name as Peter W. Schuman, had on Saturday sold a horse and buggy for $75, but worth, at the very lowest calculation $250, to a man named Oberlie, who keeps a tavern at Crooked run, about a mile from McKeesport. He came to the borough that night and stopped at the Wilson House, kept by a man named Baker, drinking and loafing there, unless while "operating," until his arrest. On Monday afternoon he went into Philip Zimmerman's saloon on Market street, and after treating all hands, got the proprietor into a corner and told him he was running short of change, but had a check, for $90 on the City Bank of Pittsburgh, on which he wanted to raise $70. Zimmerman was induced by his plausible persuasions to hand over the desired amount, contrary to the advice of Mrs. Zimmerman, and Schuman departed for new fields of discovery. In the meantime Mrs. Z. brought the check to the Commercial Bank to have it cashed, but instead of passing over the money, the Cashier, to whom she had expressed her doubts about Schuman, telegraphed to the City Bank, and received for a reply, "No funds here; don't know the man." Mrs. Z. at once repaired to the office of Squire Berry and made information against the supposed swindler, charging him with

PASSING A FRAUDULENT CHECK

on her husband. An officer was at once dispatched to arrest Schuman. He succeeded in securing his capture and lodging him in the McKeesport lock-up. Before the prisoner was placed in the cell he drew a number of papers from his pocket, unperceived by the constable, which were found by the latter after the prisoner was dressed. The chances of recovery are doubtful. Quinn's parents reside in this city. He is about fifteen years of age.

SUBSEQUENT SWINDLES.

Learning that the swindler had left town, the officer started in pursuit, and succeeded in capturing him at Braddock's Station, on the Second Connecting Railroad, about two miles from McKeesport. He was brought back to the latter place, and on searching his person, in addition to the check for $90, there were found checks, notes or drafts. This led to his being searched, but on his person nothing was found.

THREE DRAFTS FOR $900

were, however, discovered in a pocket-book, picked up in an alley near the lock-up, which he had thrown away en route to the Tombs, each drawn by the Oldtown Loan and Savings Association of Baltimore on the Second National bank (place not named). One was signed by "Philip Myers, President," another by "August Myers, President," and a third by "Adolph Cress, President." On each the signature of the Secretary and Treasurer were different names, but all the signatures to each of the three draughts were evidently in the same handwriting, though it was plain an attempt to disguise them had been made. On the left end of their face was a stamp bearing the title of the O. L. and B. Association. In this pocket-book were also found another draft, payable for $90, and three blank checks for $900 each. Telegrams were sent to Baltimore, inquiring about the O. L. and B. Association, and answers were received that there was

NO SUCH BANK IN EXISTENCE,

though from the skillful execution of the stamp it was thought probable there might have been one of that name once.

One of the $900 checks Schuman tried on Saturday to pass on Casper Luthe, who keeps a dairy about three miles above McKeesport. Another, or the same one, the fellow tried to pass on a McKeesport dyer and scourer, from whom, it is believed, he "raised" $100. This check was subsequently presented at the Commercial bank of that borough, but it at once excited the suspicion of the cashier as being a forgery, and payment was refused. In consequence of this suspicion that the telegrams referred to were sent to Baltimore, Schuman told Mr. McDonald Mr. Luthe that he was a wealthy woolen and cotton manufacturer from Lowell, Massachusetts. Baker's boarding house where he had been stopping, and by whom he had been introduced to several persons in McKeesport, he had been drinking considerably, and it is supposed stole the check from a young lady boarder who was in the house, as the same photographs as afterwards discovered in the pocket book found in the alley in relation to

COMMITTED TO JAIL—SCHUMAN'S APPEARANCE.

On the strength of these circumstances corroborating the facts brought out in the evidence, Justice Berry committed Schuman to jail for court in default of $3,000 bail, and the alleged forger and swindler was yesterday morning placed in the custody of Warden Smith, where he now remains. He failed to be able to secure bail shortly, and from this circumstance it is suspected he has one or more confederates.

He is a stout, portly German about forty-four or forty-five years of age, with dark moustache, broad clean shaven face, speaks German fluently, and very fair English, though not that has a fine appearance generally. He spent his money lavishly, and there appeared to be no limit to his supply of funds. His address is insinuating, and this added to his engaging appearance, imposed on the confidence of his unsuspecting victims.

THE KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

The Arrangements for the Grand Conclave at Bellefonte.

The twenty-first annual conclave of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania, Knights Templar, will be held at Bellefonte, Pa., on Tuesday, 12th instant. To expedite the business at this Grand Conclave, Sir Elias Meyer, Grand Recorder, has prepared a printed order of business, which he has sent to the commanderies throughout the State.

The Grand Commandery will open on Tuesday evening, May 12, at 8 o'clock precisely, in Odd Fellows' Hall, at 10 o'clock A. M., the election will take place. At 4 o'clock same day the parade and annual review will be held. On Thursday, 14th, at 12 o'clock, installation of officers. Pittsburgh Commandery No. 35, Knights Templar, have made all the arrangements at Bellefonte for the occasion.

Hermit Commandery, No. 24, stationed at Lebanon (of which the Grand Commander is a member), accomplished a full band, will visit Bellefonte as an escort for Grand Commander Sir Chas. Wm. Hall.

Arrangements have been made with the different railroads for excursion rates.

The Quarterly Grand Communication of the Grand Chapter of Pennsylvania, on Thursday evening, May 7, will be conferred upon candidates, and there will be a large attendance of Companions, as the M. E. Master's degree will be exemplified by the M. E. High Priest, Companion Robeno, assisted by his Grand Officers. The degree will be conferred upon one candidate from each of the nine chapters meeting in Philadelphia.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court---Judge McCandless.

The following business was transacted in this Court yesterday.

The Grand Jury returned the following true bills of indictment:

United States vs. David Young, of Indiana county, indicted for distilling without giving bond, with intent to defraud the United States and failing to make the proper registries.

United States vs. George S. Starring, of Erie county, indicted for passing, attempting to pass and having in possession a counterfeited note.

United States vs. Robert E. Devore, Clarion county, Charged with having in his possession counterfeit Treasury notes. Material witnesses for the prosecution absent, trial continued to next term in October.

United States vs. Frederick H. Henry, Pittsburgh. Charged with embezzling letters and destroying the same, etc. This case came in for trial. The defendant plead not guilty. Witnesses called and examined and case submitted to the jury. Verdict guilty, and recommended to the mercy of the Court.

United States vs. David Young, Indiana county. Indicted for distilling without compliant plead guilty and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the Indiana county jail and pay a fine of five hundred dollars and costs.

United States vs. Durant, Venango county, charged with passing counterfeit money, but not yet disposed of. Defendant being unable to pay expenses of essential witnesses, an order was made directing the United States Marshal to summon the same at the expense of the government.

United States vs. John McKinley. Habeas corpus ordered to issue to the warden of the Allegheny county jail for the body of James Stewart, a witness for the defendant in this case.

United States vs. John Carr, Jefferson county. Attachment ordered to issue for the arrest of certain United States witnesses.

Moses McClure vs. the Pennsylvania Enamelling Company, defendant in bankruptcy. Pittsburgh. Answer of debtor filed and order made to summon the same before Register Pittsburgh.

Michael Biglin, bankrupt, Luzerne county. The Register's report on petition of Horace Bodle *et al* creditors, for the discernment of items, *et* was presented and approved and assignee directed to pay the same over.

Andrew Kelley vs. the steamboat Hercules, on admiralty. Exceptions filed to Commissioner's report. Argument of case fixed. Order made for the payment of seamen's wages, shortage, & c., & c., & c. Hercules, Commissioner. Special court costs.

Hope Sewing Machine Company vs. D. M. Sechler. Lawrence county. Defendant in bankruptcy. Proceedings were discontinued.

District Court---Full Bench.

The case of Ballantine vs. Kearns and others, is still on trial before Judge Kirkpatrick.

Judge Ewing is proceeding with the case of Judge Ewing is proceeding with the case of James and wife vs. the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company. The plaintiffs' testimony has all been hard.

Judge White has not yet concluded the injunction case, which has been on trial before him since last week.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Lightner & Co. vs. Lens et al.; Lightner & Co. vs. Hilke et al. (4); Addy et al., for use, vs. Frazier et al; Girard National bank of Philadelphia vs. Second National bank of Pittsburgh, garnisher; Purcell vs. Madeira; Central Pass. R. W. Co. vs. Barnett; Oliver's admin'x vs. Dennison; Beck vs. Beck; Brown vs. McFerron; Byers vs. Wallace; Byers vs. Fleming.

Common Pleas---Judge Sterrett.

Judgment of non-suit was entered in one of the cases of George W. Friend vs. Rinehart Thompson, reported yesterday. In the other, a verdict for plaintiff for $295 00 was returned.

The next case taken up was that of Hunter, Adams & Co. vs. the Federal Insurance Company of Allegheny City. This was an action on a fire insurance policy for $767 46. The defense claimed an alteration of the policy by plaintiffs, after it had been delivered. Verdict for plaintiffs for $686 46.

In the case stated of James P. Speer and Annis Speer vs. Edward House, the court ordered judgment to be entered for plaintiffs.

The case of Bell vs. Manhall, action for malicious performed by plaintiff while in the service of defendant, is on trial. The defendant claims he was discharged him.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Mills vs. Mills; Blackburn et al. vs. Watson; Holmes vs. Forepaugh; Hutchinson vs. Williams & Co.; Ross vs. Campbell; Lyon, Shorb & Co. vs. Jones et al.; Morrison, for use, vs. Robinson; McClintock vs. Balsley & Beaney; Odd Fellows' Savings bank vs. Moorhead, Adams & Co.; Nell vs. Patton; McClintock vs. Bracken; Thomas Bros. et al. vs. McMichael; Bell et al. vs. Coyle; Fisher & Eakin vs. Herman; First National bank of Kittanning vs. Heilbroner.

THE PRIVATE CORPORATION BILL.

The Provisions in Regard to Iron and Steel Companies, etc.

Senator Wallace's bill for the creation and regulation of corporations has passed the Legislature and gone to the Governor, by whom it will undoubtedly be signed. The mode of creation is simple and easy. Many of its provisions are valuable aids to enterprise, for instance, the following sections relative to iron and steel companies:

SECTION 38. Companies incorporated under the provisions of this act for the manufacture of iron or steel, or both, or any other metal, or of any article or commerce, from wood or metal, or both, unless otherwise provided by this act, shall, from the date of the letters patent creating the same, have the powers and be governed, managed and controlled as follows:

Clause 1. Every such corporation may, in the manner prescribed in this act, increase its capital stock to an amount not exceeding $5,000,000, and shall have the right to purchase, lease, hold mortgage and sell real estate and mineral rights, to prove and open mines, to mine and prepare for market, or for their own use and consumption, coal, iron ore and other minerals, and to erect and construct furnaces, forges, mills, foundries, manufactories, and such other improvements and erections as they may deem necessary, and to manufacture iron and steel or any other metal, or either thereof, in all shapes and forms, and other articles or manufactures exclusively or in combination with other metals or with wood, and to transport all or said articles or any of them to market and to dispose of the same, and to do all such other acts and things as a successful and convenient prosecution of said business may require; *provided*, they shall not at any one time have more than 10,000 acres of land within this Commonwealth, including leased lands.

Clause 2. Every such corporation may make and issue bonds with or without coupons attached, bearing interest not exceeding six per centum per annum and payable at such times, otherwise dispose of the same upon such terms and conditions as they may deem advisable, and such bonds and the interest thereon may be secured by a mortgage or mortgages upon the corporate franchises, real and leasehold estate, patents and rights and licenses under said patents, and rights of every kind and nature, and any horticultural or agricultural business; raising and growing of trees, plants, seeds and grains; transportation and refining of petroleum; mining coal; mining, quarrying and preparing for market limestone, marble, hydraulic cement, or other minerals; smelting copper, lead, tin or zinc ores; mining and manufacturing of mineral paints and artificial slates, and other articles made by means of the products thereof; artificial manures; articles made out of iron and other metals; articles made out of iron, wood and other materials; manufacturing of petroleum; mining coal; mining, quarrying and preparing for market limestone, marble, hydraulic cement, or other minerals; smelting copper, lead, tin or zinc ores; mining and manufacturing of mineral paints and artificial slates, and other articles made by means of the products thereof; artificial manures; articles made out of iron and other metals; articles made out of iron, wood and other materials; manufacturing of petroleum; mining coal; mining, quarrying and preparing for market limestone, marble, hydraulic cement, or other minerals; smelting copper, lead, tin or zinc ores; mining and manufacturing of mineral paints and artificial slates, and other articles made by means of the products thereof; artificial manures